

UNITED STATES SENATOR JAMES  
M'MILLAN, WHO DIED SUDDENLY.

M'MILLAN'S LIFE ENDS.

Michigan Senator James M'Millan, who died suddenly at his summer cottage at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. His death, which was due to congestion of the lungs and heart failure, came after a few hours' illness.

Senator M'Millan was an ardent golfer and he spent Saturday on the grounds of the Essex Country Club in the sport, although he was not entered in the tournament. While ascending a steep hill he felt faint and was sent to the club house and given a stimulant. He recovered, returned home and ate a hearty dinner with his family, seeming in the best of spirits. At midnight he was aroused from sleep by difficult breathing and a physician was summoned. He found Mr. M'Millan suffering from heart trouble and one of his lungs was congested. Under a powerful stimulant he revived and was asleep again. A second attack more violent followed and the doctor found the other lung congested. Restoratives failed to give relief and the Senator died at 4 o'clock.

At the bedside when the end came were the Senator's wife and daughter, and his granddaughter, Miss Jarvis.

James M'Millan was born at Hamilton, Ont., May 12, 1838, and was a resident of Detroit from 1855. Early in the commercial success of that city he became identified with its manufacturing interests and became in a few years one of the big men of that city, and of the State and the railroad, lake marine, banking, manufacturing and general commercial world. The foundation of his fortune was laid in the lumber field. Early in life he became interested and active in politics as a Republican. In 1884 he was a presidential elector from Michigan. He served as chairman of the Michigan Republican State committee. In 1880 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1885 and again in 1901 he was re-elected. His present term expired in 1907. In Washington Senator M'Millan lived in a palatial home at 1114 Vermont avenue. In the Senate he had great influence, especially in committees where legislation was framed, and in the inner circle of Senators who do the real work of that body. He practically ruled the District of Columbia and the capital city as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia.

## BRYAN SETTLES IT.

## Nebraska Says He Will Not Be a Presidential Candidate in 1904.

William J. Bryan settled the rumors that he will be a candidate for President in 1904 in an interview the other day while on the way to Danville, Ill., where he was to speak. Col. Bryan, when shown the report that he might again be a candidate, was much nettled and expressed himself in no uncertain manner. He said he wanted the matter settled right now so there could be no further question.

"I will not be a candidate for President in 1904," said Mr. Bryan. "While I would not promise never to be a candidate again under any circumstances, I

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## IMPALED ON THE HORNS

## OF A TEXAS STEER.

Near Tulsa, I. T., a Creek Indian boy, Charles Mingo, was found dead early in the morning, securely fixed on the horns of a wild Texas steer. He had evidently been there all night. When found the steer was trying to dislodge the boy by rubbing against the banks of a small ravine in which the animal was standing, completely tired out from an all night's run. The other cattle were standing about him, excitedly watching the scene.

The steer was immediately shot and the boy taken from its horns. The boy was terribly mangled and bruised by the horns, one of which ran clear through the body. The boy was seen the night before playing in the pasture, and it is supposed he was lost and wandered among the cattle during the night.

INDIAN BOY'S TERRIBLE FATE.

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## PYTHIAN KNIGHTS MEET.

## Supreme Lodge Holds Biennial Convention at San Francisco.

The biennial convention of the Knights of Pythias was opened Tuesday in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Nearly 150 supreme representatives were seated when Supreme Chancellor Ogden H. Fethers called for order.

Supreme Representative Walker O. Graves of California, in behalf of Chairman Charles L. Patton of the executive committee, welcomed the assembled knights. Gov. Henry T. Gage sent his regrets at not being able to attend in person to receive the visitors to California and sent a message of welcome, which was read by Myron Wolfe. Supreme Chancellor Fethers responded in a humorous speech to the welcome of the Governor.

The visitors who had witnessed the opening scene then withdrew and the supreme lodge went into secret session, the first business being the conferring of the degree on twenty delegates. The afternoon session was devoted to hearing reports.

Supreme Chancellor Fethers in his annual report said:

"On Dec. 31, 1901, the order had 540,138 affiliated members. To these should be added at least 500,000 who have been suspended for non-payment of dues or have taken withdrawal cards, making a total of more than 1,000,000. During 1901 the figures were: Initiated, 55,202; reinstated, 7,733; admitted by card, 7,677; total, 70,612. During the same year 4,915 died, 208 were expelled, 8,378 withdrew by card and 32,357 were suspended. The net gain for the year was 29,144."

The report of R. V. L. White, supreme keeper of records and seal, showed that the total number of subordinate lodges on Dec. 31, 1901, was 7,002, the net gain during the year being 142 lodges. The net gain in 1900 and 1901 combined was 232 lodges and 47,332 members.

The report of Maj. Gen. James R. Carahan, commander of the uniform rank, set forth that there are 858 companies in good standing, organized into ninety-nine regiments and twenty-four brigades. There are in addition twenty-five separate companies, and warrants have been issued for twenty-three more.

Elks from every State in the Union gathered in the great tabernacle of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City to attend the formal opening of the annual reunion of the grand lodge of Elks. More than 8,000 persons, a large proportion of them clad in a white and purple uniform of the order, were present. G. W. Powers of Salt Lake as master of ceremonies called the meeting to order and introduced Gov. Wells of Utah, who delivered the speech of welcome.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## HIS LIFE ATTEMPTED.

INFERNAL MACHINE MAILED TO  
PATTISON OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Means of Ignition Had Been Omitted,  
So Contrivance Does Not Explode—  
Mexican City Is Swept Away by  
Great Tidal Wave.

An attempt upon the life of Robert E. Pattison, former Governor of Pennsylvania, and the present Democratic nominee for that office, was made in Philadelphia a few days ago, and the news has just now come to light. An infernal machine containing several pounds of gunpowder in a contracted and highly powerful form was sent to him by mail. The senders had neglected to place the means of ignition in the parcel, trusting to circumstances for the working out of the dastardly plot. When Mr. Pattison received the package he opened it, and was under the impression that he had received a sample of some coal, which he is receiving by a company of which he is a director.

## ROBBED TRAIN PASSENGERS.

Porter and Barber on Northwestern Limited Arrested by Detectives.  
Lewis Selden of Chicago, a porter, and Wayne Shoup, barber on the Union Pacific-Northwestern overland limited train, were arrested a few miles east of Omaha for stealing from passengers. The detectives who made the arrests say the men have systematically robbed passengers while in the barber chair. The plan was to remove from passengers' pockets what they believed would not be missed and returning them to the pocket. The detectives had a pocketbook full of money and, after leaving the barber shop part of it was gone. The arrests followed, and the missing money was found in the men's possession.

## SAD ENDING OF A PICNIC PARTY.

One Killed and Eight Injured in Collision with Electric Car.

By a collision between a Page avenue electric car and a furniture van containing eighteen boys and girls returning from a picnic in the country, Henry King was killed and eight other occupants of the van injured in St. Louis. Where the collision occurred there is a steep incline. Just as the van turned into Eitzell avenue it began to rain. A Page avenue car came around the curve and started down the incline in the direction of the picnic. It was impossible for the driver to pull his team out of the tracks, and the car struck the wagon, overturning it. Young King fell on the roadbed and one leg and an arm were cut off. He died en route to the hospital.

## TIDAL WAVE WRECKS CITY.

Town of Altata, Mexico, Reported Swopt Into Ocean.

The lower portion of the city of Altata, on the Pacific coast, just west of Culiacan, Mexico, has been destroyed by a tidal wave, and not less than fifty persons are known to have been drowned. The loss of life may be several times that number. The property loss is heavy. It is reported that several smaller coastal towns situated about Altata were washed away by the tidal wave, and that the loss of life in these smaller places is heavy.

## League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Base-Ball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburg . . . 71 24 Cincinnati . . . 45 51	
Brooklyn . . . 55 47 St. Louis . . . 43 53	
Boston . . . 49 44 Philadelphia . . . 38 60	
Chicago . . . 51 47 New York . . . 34 64	

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Philadelphia . . . 53 40 Cleveland . . . 48 51	
St. Louis . . . 53 41 Washington . . . 43 53	
Boston . . . 55 44 Baltimore . . . 40 57	
Chicago . . . 52 43 Detroit . . . 39 56	

## Storm Havoc in the South.

Severe electrical, wind, hail and rain storms raged in North Carolina for three nights. At Statesville a hotel was struck by lightning and destroyed. At Concord the St. Andrews Lutheran Church was blown down. The Odeon cotton mill was damaged \$60,000 worth. The Lillard mill was unroofed and the Cannon manufacturing plant was damaged to the extent of \$2,500.

## Foil Plot to Wreck Train.

Night operator Coyne at Wolf Summit, W. Va., prevented a disastrous wreck of a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train. Having heard a suspicious pounding on the rails, he set the danger signal and stopped the train. Investigation revealed that a switch lock had been broken, the switch turned and an iron driven into the frog.

## Shoots Wife and Boarder.

J. C. Surles, a Kansas-City blacksmith, coming home unexpectedly and finding Albert Hayes, a boarder, in company with his wife, shot both with a shotgun. Mrs. Surles probably will recover. Hayes may die. Surles had pretended to go fishing, and returned to the house quietly.

## Boer Generals Visit Edward.

Boer generals visited King Edward on board the royal yacht at Cowes, and are highly pleased with their reception.

## Dog Eats Gems Worth \$1,000.

Mrs. McMaster Mills' diamond ring, worth \$1,000, at Greenwich, Conn.

## Boy Slain in Melon Patch.

Andrew Newman, a 15-year-old boy, was shot by a gun that was shot at the water melon patch of William Kimbro, near Jefferson City, Tenn.

## New Gold Field in Transvaal.

A new gold field has been discovered in the Transvaal, which is said to traverse a large extent of territory. Local geologists think the strike is a continuation of the Witwatersrand main series, but the discoverers declare they have found new gold fields that will be the equal in size of the Witwatersrand.

## Postoffice Safe Blown Open.

A gang of robbers blew open the post-office safe at East Palestine, Ohio, and secured about \$600 in stamps and stationery. The noise of the explosion aroused the citizens and an exchange of shots took place, but the robbers escaped with their booty.

## Admits Theft of \$100,000.

William Malcom, city treasurer of Passaic, N. J., secretary for twenty years of the Mutual Loan and Building Association of that city, admitted to the board of directors at a private meeting that he is short over \$100,000 in his accounts with the association.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## BIG FIRE AT HAMILTON, OHIO.

Large Dry Goods Store Destroyed and Bank Building Damaged.

A most destructive fire started at Hamilton, Ohio, about midnight Thursday and was not under control until 4 o'clock the next morning. The large dry goods store of T. V. Howell & Son, where the flames originated, was destroyed. The Second National Bank building, adjoining the Howell block on the west, was damaged considerably by fire and water, but the bank escaped with slight damage. While this fire was burning another broke out in Walnut street in a small grocery and Cincinnati was asked for help. Two engines were sent in response, but when they arrived the fire was under control and they were not taken from the train. The Walnut street fire was easily extinguished. Hicks' stationery store, in the basement of the Hamilton block, was destroyed. The large carpet store of Creighton & Hoeven, adjoining Howell's, was saved from serious damage. The losses are estimated at a quarter of a million, mainly Howell's and the Second National Bank. The loss of T. V. Howell & Son is estimated at \$200,000. Second National Bank \$40,000. Creighton & Hoeven's dry goods, \$12,000, and Hicks' stationery, \$2,000. Several offices of dentists, physicians and architects were in the Howell block, and were destroyed. No statement of the amount of insurance carried has been made.

## MYSTERY IN COLLEGE FIRE.

Iowa Agricultural Institution at Ames Suffers \$10,000 Loss.

The south wing of the main building at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Ames was destroyed by fire. The north wing of this building was destroyed in a similar manner in December, 1900. The portion now burned has been condemned by the State architect and was to have been torn down to make room for a new building provided for by the General Land Office. The loss to the building and contents will not exceed \$10,000. The valuable botanical collection and equipment, together with the museum and the office and school furniture were saved. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as there was no fire about the building during the day.

## GREAT HIGHWAY PLANNED.

New York and Chicago Association Formed to Improve Road.

The New York and Chicago Road Association has been formed to promote the building of a short cut highway from New York to Chicago. The idea of the association is to reduce the distance of 387 miles to 850 miles and put the roads in good condition. The association is composed of representatives of the automobile, cycle and road-making associations. Col. A. A. Pope is president. The intention is to have the road run through Newbury, N. Y., Binghamton, N. Y., Elmira, N. Y., Horning, N. Y., Jamestown, N. Y., Conneaut, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Sandusky, Ohio, South Bend, Ind., and Hammond, Ind.

## Many Stores Are Burned.

A chemical explosion in Terry's drug store, which fatally injured Dr. W. B. Terry, at Princeton, Ky., started a fire which destroyed Terry's drug store, the opera house, Terry & Frayer's drug store, A. Cash & Brother's dry goods store, Henry & Butler's dry goods store, the Cumberland telephone exchange and the Postal Telegraph office. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

## Sells Himself to Pay Debt.

Jerry Logan, the aged negro janitor of the State Supreme Court at Knoxville, Tenn., sold himself to Gerald Stuart, clerk of the court, for \$1,000. For this sum he agrees in a written contract to serve and obey Stuart as his legal master from now until the time of his death. Logan has lately been worried by debts, which he will pay now from the sum to be paid him for his liberty.

## Find Skeletons of Giants.

While Jacob Burk of Bromley, Ky., was at work in the sand pits east of that Cincinnati suburb, he unearthed the skeleton of a man of gigantic proportions. Further excavating disclosed two more skeletons of the same size. The skeletons were in an excellent state of preservation.

## Water Turned Into Soo Canal.

Water is flowing into the great water power canal of the Michigan-Lake Superior water company, near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Without a spectator, sure the workmen, the sluiceway was opened. The filling at the present time is in the nature of a test.

## Makes 72.8 Miles an Hour.

The Twentieth Century limited on the Lake Shore made the best long-distance run ever made by the train. The run was made between Kendallville, Ind., and Toledo. The distance of ninety-one miles was covered in seventy-five minutes, which is at the rate of 72.8 miles an hour.

## Morris Buys Big Beef Plant.

Nelson Morris & Co. of Chicago have purchased the business of the United Dressed Beef Company, whose main plant is at Forty-first street and First avenue, New York City. It is said the consideration was \$5,000,000.

## Chicago Policemen Killed.

Charles T. Pennell and Timothy Westlake, patrolmen connected with the West Lake street station, were shot and killed in Chicago while in the discharge of their duty. The murderers are at present unknown.

## Three Men Dodge Avalanche.

Rocky Mountain sheep scratching above their huddled rocks upon a party of Western men working on the side of Wheeler Peak, A. P. Cook of Chicago, J. J. Dickey of Omaha and Maj. Seels narrowly escaped death.

## New Find at Cripple Creek.

A strike of sulphide ore carrying 4,000 ounces of silver and a large percentage of copper has been made on Bull Hill, the center of the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, at a depth of 1,365 feet.

## Exposition Gold Dollars.

Two hundred and fifty thousand gold dollars, one-half to contain the head of Thomas Jefferson and the other half the head of William McKinley, will be coined for the St. Louis exposition.

## Ten Thousand Rendered Homeless.

The State Department has been informed that the provisional government of Hayti has notified the United States

## NO WHITE MEN ON MINDANAO.

C. G. Stone, Who Studied the Island Races, Tells What He Found.

A story disputing the existence of a race of white men on Mindanao island was told in San Francisco by C. G. Stone, who was recently a member of the army engineering corps in the Orient and was returned recently. Stone was commissioned by Capt. Baldwin to make a tour of the island with the purpose, in part, of ascertaining the truth of the reports that a race of people distinct from the typical Moros inhabited the interior portions of Mindanao. Stone acquired the dialects of several tribes and was afforded unusual opportunities for investigation. He declares that the statements made as to the existence of native white men on the island are not founded on fact. He met many persons, whose facial characteristics and General appearance were so different from the Moros that he was led to the development that these lighter-hued people were descended from Castilians who had long ago settled on Mindanao and had married native women.

## LOVE CONQUERS FUTURE KING.

Kaiser's Son Threatens to Renounce Throne for American.

Another victory for the all-conquering American girl! No less a person than the heir to the German Empire has been added to her string of royal lovers, for Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Kaiser, is said to be willing to give up his right to the imperial throne for the sake of marrying Miss Gladys Deacon. Miss Deacon is the daughter of the late Edward Parker Deacon, who figured in a famous divorce suit in Paris a few years ago. She has refused to consent to a morganatic marriage with the young prince, declaring that both a legal and religious ceremony would be necessary if the prince wishes to marry her. The prince certainly does, and has presented her with a ring which he had intended to give only to his future wife. This action has led to a violent quarrel between the Emperor and his son, who declared that he would even renounce his rank for the sake of marrying the beautiful American. Prince Frederick William is 20 years old and is still a student at the University of Bonn.

## PLOT TO BLOW UP PAUPERS.

Dynamite Found in Innkeeper's Room in Adams Infirmary.

A plot to destroy the Adams County infirmary and kill the forty-four inmates was unearthed at Decatur, Ind. A. W. Butler, secretary of the State board of charities, was making an inspection of the buildings. In the room of Charles Echeman he found a pile of rubbish, beneath the rubbish fifty pounds of dynamite, two two-pound dynamite bombs and 115 feet of fuse were found. Echeman has been an inmate of the infirmary over a decade. He was recommended recently and since that time has been sulky. When the discovery of the dynamite was made he disappeared and no trace of him can be found. It is known that he has a dynamite bomb with him.

## TRAGEDIES AT "BLIND FIG."

Proprietor Shoots Customer and Is Killed by Deputy Sheriff.

At Edmore, N. D., Carl Okeken, with three other men from Walsh County, went to a "blind fig" run by Frank Pelke. When Pelke opened the door he shot Okeken in the face. When Deputy Sheriff George Hanson and Constable John Johnson, with a warrant, went to arrest Pelke the latter drew a revolver, but Hanson was too quick and shot him in the left side. Pelke died an hour later. Okeken is not expected to live.

## Harvester Firms in Giant Trust.

Most of the large-harvester manufacturing concerns of the country have been united as the International Harvester Company, with a capital of \$120,000,000. Incorporation papers were filed at St. Louis, N. D. It is understood that among others interested is the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago.

## Sheriff Shot by Chicken Thieves.

Sheriff W. C. Barnhill of Henry County, Ohio, was shot and probably mortally wounded by chicken thieves. He was summoned to the southern part of the county, where some farmers had three thieves with weapons located. When Barnhill and two deputies attempted to arrest them they shot him.

## Minister Kills Himself.

Rev. Dr. M. M. Sweeney, pastor of the Bellevue Methodist Episcopal Church, Bellevue, Pa., committed suicide at his residence by cutting his wrists. He bled to death before his condition was discovered. Dr. Sweeney suffered a stroke of apoplexy two weeks ago and it is thought was temporarily deranged.

## Weds at Age of 84.

James Moonan of St. Louis, aged 84 years, not only outlived his two sons and descendants in his elopement with a woman herself a grandmother, but landed in jail as well. She is Mrs. Josephine Marti.

## Youth Confesses Murder.

Levy Yeoman, aged 19, at inquest over body of Marcus Rogers at Bennington, Vt., confessed that, assisted by Rogers' wife, he bound her husband, chloroformed him and threw the helpless man into the Walloomsco river.

## Big Cattle House Falls.

The Riverside Ranch Company of Ashland, Neb., owned by George E. Ricker & Co., suspended payment. The company is the largest breeder of thoroughbred Hereford cattle in this country, selling mostly in car loads.

## War on Dirty Money in Cleveland.

Health Officer Friedrich has begun a war against the use of dirty money in Cleveland. He says that more dirty money is about in Cleveland than in any other city about outside of New York or Chicago.

## West Virginia Postoffice Robbed.

The postoffice at Williamstown, W. Va., opposite Marietta, Ohio, was entered by two men and a boy. The safe was blown open and \$800 in money and a registered letter were taken.

## Unfringed Priest Is Free.

Gov. Savage of Nebraska has pardoned Rowland Hills of Blair, a former Episcopalian priest, who has served a four years' sentence for bigamy.

## Don't Like Our Pork.

A Prussian army officer against American food and imported hams has been issued.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP

In round numbers, 75,000 postmasters help Uncle Sam in carrying on his business. Nineteen thousand clerks in offices of the first and second class render their assistance, and 18,000 city carriers distribute daily the mails from house to house, while 10,000 rural carriers perform daily the same service in the thickly populated country districts. Ten thousand railway postal clerks cover the country night and day over the great iron spider web of railroad lines, gathering and distributing the mails for them. An army of contractors and sub-contractors, operating daily and weekly schedules, penetrate the remotest and most isolated communities, distributing them to another army of fourth-class postmasters. One hundred and sixty thousand, in round numbers, are employed by the Postmaster General down to the postmaster in a fourth-class office, with a salary of \$1 per month, or even less, is the number of Uncle Sam's employees in the postal service. About 111,000 is the number in all the other branches of the U. S. Service. About 271,000 is the grand total.

Among the long list of government employees who draw pay from Uncle Sam, the distinction of being the smallest salary of any falls to Charles E. Henry Gibbs, keeper of the "bug light" at Nantucket, who annually about June 20 receives a check for \$1.35 per year's salary. What is known as the "bug light" is situated on a hill near Monomoy, Mass., on the south side of Nantucket harbor, and at the same time when the island was at the height of its fame as a rendezvous for pirates, it was considered an invaluable guide to vessels entering the harbor at night. For twenty years it has not been used at all, but the government still retains the lighthouse and is willing to pay a man \$1 a year to live there. The keeper has no work to do, but is allowed to keep hens and breed cats for a living.

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Gaullagher was a wealthy stockman. Four months ago he was murdered at midnight while sleeping beside his wife and child, the assassin sending a bullet from a target rifle through his head. Tracks led across a cornfield to Holada's house and he was arrested. Holada had sought employment of Gaullagher under an assumed name and claims to have won Mrs. Gaullagher's heart while her husband was away on business trips. Gaullagher trusted both implicitly and gave Holada a farm on easy terms and donated a horse and carriage and a dog. Holada declares they planned to poison Gaullagher and that while he was at the house the night of the murder he left hours before and had no hand in the shooting.

## Short News Notes.

Ablene, Kan., is soon to have an artificial ice factory and cold storage plant.  
The school population of Kansas City, Kan., has increased 1,247 during the past year.  
Deaths from cholera in Manchuria between July 15 and 23 numbered 100 Russians and 270 Chinese.

## HOW PANAMA HATS ARE SHIPPED.

One would hardly think that the value of this "hale of panamas" is \$14,000. Yet such is the fact, for it contains no less than 144 hats, which means \$100 apiece. The bale is shown just as it arrived from a village near Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador. What appears a single hat is really a parcel of four, making a gross in each bale. The hats are transported over the Andes in this shape on muleback, and are bleached and prepared for the market in American cities.

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## DECIDES AN INSURANCE CASE.

Michigan Court Requires Beneficiary to Settle Debts of Estate.

A sensational case which has been watched with great interest in Judge circles throughout the country has been decided by Judge Coolidge of the Berrien (Mich.) County Circuit Court.  
In April, 1901, Dr. W. H. Smith, a prominent physician of Niles, died after an illness covering a period of several months. After his demise it was found that Mrs. N. H. Dibble, a professional nurse, held bills of sale covering all of the personal property of the decedent. It also developed that Mrs. Hannah Dibble, a cousin, was made beneficiary in



MRS. HANNAH DIBBLE.

two life insurance policies, each for \$5,000.

After the death of Dr. Smith suit was brought by Mrs. Smith to settle her daughter, they alleging that he had used Mrs. Dibble as a cover, it being the understanding that she was to pay the money, or the greater part of it, to Mrs. House, whom Dr. Smith represented to Mrs. Dibble as a heavy creditor of his.  
The court decided that Dr. Smith intended Mrs. Dibble to pay his debts and she has been ordered to pay all claims after they have been proved in the probate court.

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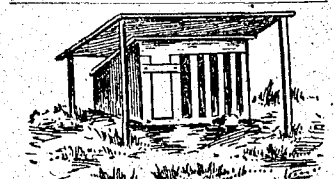
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# FARMS AND FARMERS

**Shade for Chickens.**  
There are thousands of chickens hatched late in the season that need protection from the sun's rays to enable them to make a proper growth during the summer. The coop illustrated may be used, or any coop of a plan best suited to the ideas of the poultry raiser; any of them may be protected by an arrangement such as shown. Whatever the form of the coop, the shed which is to furnish shade should be built on the slant shown, so that any rain which falls on it may be shed. To make this roof, a frame should be

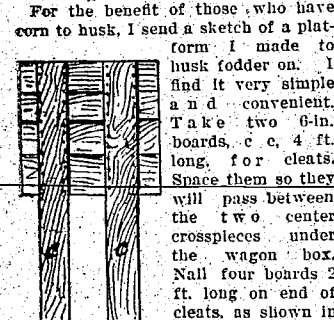


SHADE FOR LATE CHICKENS.

built of light lumber and the corner stakes driven firmly into the ground. The top may be covered with light cornstalks, hay, straw or burlap, in fact, with almost anything that will not draw heat, and which will be fairly weather-proof.

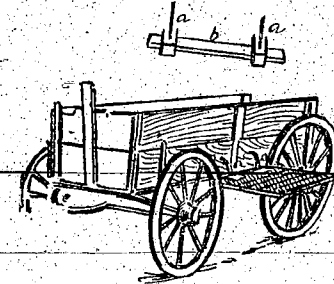
Such an arrangement as shown will be of great benefit to the chicks, for it will give them a cool and shady place after a run on the range. A number of these shades may be made at very small cost, so that there is no excuse for going without such a protection for the coops.

**Rig for Corn Huskers.**



RIG FOR FODDER.

For the benefit of those who have corn to husk, I send a sketch of a platform I made to husk fodder on. It is very simple and a very convenient. Take two 6-in. boards, 8 ft. 4 in. long, for cleats. Since these they will pass between the two center crosspieces under the wagon box. Nail four boards 2 ft. long on end of cleats, as shown in the cut. This makes the platform on which to lay fodder. Take a piece of hard wood, 3 in. wide and 1/2 in. thick, long enough to reach from one crosspiece to the other, bolt this to the under side of two center crosspieces of wagon box. This can be done by taking the nuts of the braces on side of wagon box, as shown in the



WAGON PLATFORM FOR FODDER.

figure. Slide cleats under wagon box, as indicated in the illustration. A farmer having this arrangement may husk corn all day with ease.—Nelson Savage, in Farm and Home.

**Nitrogen for Sweet Corn.**

The New Jersey Experiment Station has been for three years testing different forms and amounts of nitrogenous fertilizer for sweet corn. The first group of plants had either nitrate of soda 150 pounds per acre, sulphate of ammonia 120 pounds per acre, or dried blood two hundred pounds per acre. Each was calculated to furnish the same amount of nitrogen. On a second group these amounts were multiplied by 1 2/3, and on a third group by 2 1/2. The three years test has shown an increase of 23.3 to 40.2 per cent. The yield was largest where the most nitrogen was applied. The returns for sulphate of ammonia for three years was \$12.00, for dried blood, \$9.95, and for nitrate of soda \$9.60 per acre, and as the average cost of fertilizer was \$4 per acre, they think it pays to supply the nitrogen. On cabbages they found the best results from dried blood, about 270 pounds per acre, though 200 pounds of nitrate of soda was nearly equal in results. The average increase in value of the crops was over \$50 per acre. They seemed to act about alike in hastening the earliness of the crop.—New England Homestead.

**Don't Sow Seed by Hand.**

The sowing of seed by hand is not an economical method, as more seed is required than when a drill is used, and there is a larger return from the drill, owing to better covering of the seed and greater uniformity of depth. The drill has been improved to a high degree of efficiency, and some have fertilizer attachments. In all experiments made to determine the comparative value of the drill and hand sowing a less quantity of seed, carefully drilled in, yielded more bushels per acre, in proportion to seed used, than seed sown by hand.

**A Chance Needed.**

Fowls will often do well on a small place for several years and then fall off and become unprofitable just as the owner thinks he has learned it all. The usual reason is either that the stock has become run out by too much confinement or that the things about the place which they need. They have killed out the grass, used up all the sharp gravel or perhaps the soil has become infested with disease or the coops with

## Care of Poultry House.

Nine out of ten poultry houses remain uncleaned during the summer, except for the removal of the droppings. If the houses are occupied, as a result the lice greatly increase in number, and are responsible for the slow growth made by many of the chickens during the summer.

There is no reason why the houses should not be fumigated during the summer almost as regularly as during the winter, and the labor involved is really not so great. An abundance of whitewash and some carbolic acid will usually do all necessary to rid the houses of lice, provided it is applied so that all cracks and crevices are reached. Nest boxes should be removed and new ones substituted unless the old ones can be thoroughly cleaned. Roosts should come down so that the cracks in short, the house should be thoroughly cleaned, and that several times during the summer.

## Grain and Dairy Farming.

An important difference between dairy farming and grain farming is the amount of the farm that is sold with the product that is of the fertility of the farm. The man who sells a ton of wheat sells in it about \$7 worth of fertilizing elements, and if he does not buy something to replace them his farm is so much poorer. The dairyman who sells a ton of butter has sold out fifty cents' worth of fertilizing material, and if he is a good dairyman, he has probably added much more than that or twenty times that to the value of the farm in the form of milk, cream, or other food that he purchased while feeding his cows for making that ton of butter. It is in this way that the dairyman's farm is continually growing more productive, and if he does not make much from his dairy, he should from the crops that he can grow on his much enriched soil.—American Cultivator.

## A Plow Shoe.

The good farmer does not throw the plow on its side and drag it from one field to another. He will make a wooden runner, as shown in the cut, or he cuts away an old boot or shoe, all but the sole and toe, for a shoe. The good appearance of a lane or roadway should not be spoiled by plow marks—it looks as if the farmer didn't care.—Epitomist.

## Late Fodder Crops.

Late fodder crops include Kafir corn, millet, sorghum, rape, corn, the cereals and the clovers. One writer claims that where hogs are kept rare is the greatest of all those mentioned, as a half acre will feed forty hogs during the season if the crop gets a good start. Sorghum is looked upon as one of the very best crops for shocking and curing to be fed out during the winter. As this crop may be seeded after cereals have been harvested, there is still ample opportunity to prepare the soil and sow the seed. If the soil is plowed to a depth of three or four inches and afterwards well worked down with the harrow and cultivators such a seed bed will favor the production of several tons of cured sorghum per acre. One writer recommends Mammoth Early Orange as being the best sorghum for both fodder and seed purposes.—Iowa Homestead.

## The Corn-Fed Hog.

When the time comes that the cook prefers cottonseed oil to lard for household use, we shall expect to see what is called the bacon hog, with two streaks of lean to one of fat, take its place and sell for as good a price in our markets as the corn-fed animal. We do not mean that it will be necessary to go back to the animals that weighed four hundred or five hundred pounds when slaughtered, because feeders have learned that they can be fattened at 175 to 225 pounds, be well fattened, too, but the thin-backed semi-ham and peak-nosed tribe do not find favor among our marketmen, however well they may be liked by the aristocracy of England.—American Cultivator.

## Mule Statistics.

According to the government census of 1900, there are 3,271,121 mules in the United States. It is also stated by the census officials that mules are increasing in this country. Still another statement shows that the number of mules in 1890, 357,022 mules, while in 1899 the number had increased to 231,697. The actual increase of the total number of mules in the entire country is said to be some 24 per cent during the past ten years.

## Growing Radishes.

The radish is a hardy plant and can be grown every month from spring until late in the fall. But few should be planted at a time, as they soon become tough if left in the ground or are allowed to approach maturity. To have them crisp and tender they should be grown on rich soil and forced, as the sooner they reach the table stage the better their quality.

## Long Trip to Dry Stock.

The Drovers' Journal tells of a man who came from New Plymouth, New Zealand, to Syracuse, N. Y., a distance of nine thousand miles, to purchase a herd of Holstein cattle. He bought eleven head, eight heifers and three bulls, which he will take home with him. This will be the second herd of Holsteins ever imported into New Zealand.

## Motor Plow.

The Agricultural World of London England, says that Dr. Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun, has invented a plow to be operated by a gasoline motor. He claims that it can be run at a cost of \$2 per day, so that it will do the work of thirty men and eighty horses. He proposes to make it a feature of the St. Louis Exposition.

## ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Republicans Are Prepared to Shape the Issues for 1901.

Senator Vest is not the only Democrat who sees more of party danger than advantage in the election of a Democratic House next fall. Mr. Vest argues that the Democratic majority in the House, with other branches of the Government in Republican hands, could do nothing more than block the wheels, and merely obstructive tactics usually bring upon a party a serious weight of public odium. The judgment of Senator Vest on this point, based on long experience in Congress, will not be disputed. The Philadelphia "Ledger," whose political position is that of the Cleveland Democrats, remarks on the same subject: "The ruling Democratic will be very well pleased if the Republicans should remain in control of the House by a reduced majority, as they will then be wholly responsible for whatever may happen in the two years that will elapse before the next Presidential election."

Republicans are not afraid of that responsibility. They court it. They have shaped national policies for forty years, except during a brief period in Cleveland's second administration, when both branches of Congress were Democratic. The Wilson-Gorman Tariff law was passed at that time, but both Cleveland and Wilson regarded it as a misshapen thing, and the country knows that it was a disastrous failure. At all other periods since 1861, when one party held the reins, it was a Republican era, and to them must be credited the legislative achievements of more than a third of a century. From present appearances the Republican majority will be increased in the next House and the obstructive tendencies of the Democratic party will be diminished.

## AGRICULTURAL VALUES.

The American Economist has persistently maintained that our agricultural values have been estimated far too low. We are pleased, therefore, to see that the official statisticians seem inclined to give the farmer a more approximate approach to the true figures. The value of farm products as given by the census have been as follows:

1850	\$1,326,691,326
1860	1,909,000,000
1870	2,417,238,658
1880	2,212,540,227
1890	2,400,107,454

For 1850 and 1870 the amount is estimated, while the figures for 1880 are in currency and should be reduced one-fifth.

Now the recently issued bulletin for 1900 gives the value for 1890 as \$4,739,118,752, and if the census had been taken last year it would no doubt have conceded that the value of our agricultural products was fully \$6,000,000,000. That is more like it, but still far from the truth. The census takes little account of what the farmer himself consumes. He returns his cash product only, while in many cases he consumes more than he sells. The meat and vegetables that go on to his table, the winter's supply of potatoes and apples and cider and ham and bacon, the grass and hay and fodder that are fed to the live stock summer and winter, the eggs and butter and milk, the peas and beans and tomatoes, the cherries and strawberries and blackberries, the wood for the fire, the straw for bedding, the manure for fertilizing—in short, things innumerable that contribute to the living,

## THE HUNT FOR AN ISSUE.

The Democrats are afraid to tackle the tariff question outright again. The memory of the dark days from 1893 to 1897, and of the mongrel measure which President Cleveland refused to sign and was afraid to veto, is still too fresh in the people's minds. The House Democrats in Washington last Friday night, although designed to confuse voters on leading questions, makes fairly clear the policy they have decided on. They intend to attack the tariff from behind the trust and Cuban reciprocity, breastworks. They know the people remember the Wilson-Gorman law, but they hope they have forgotten that the Democrats were denounced the tariff as the "mother of trusts" before they enacted this measure. The scheme will not work. The country has not yet exculpated the Democracy for its disastrous anti-tariff work of the past. The discredited party is in a crystal maze and it will think it has found a way out many times yet before it finally gets out.—Kansas City Journal.

## A Strong Position.

The only objection Republicans would have to the bringing forward of the tariff as the grand issue of the next campaign would be that it would make the fight too easy for them. The object lesson of the past six years, as compared with those of the preceding four, would render very little of the controversy necessary. The tariff is an issue whereon the Republican party is too well fortified to make the discussion interesting.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

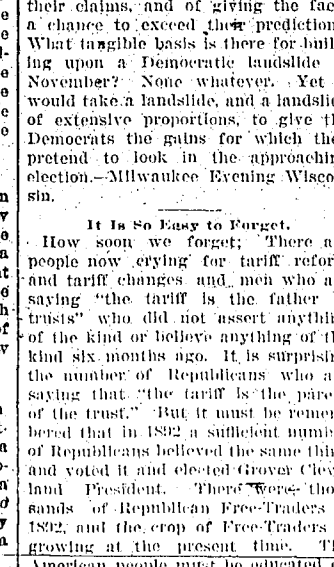
## Promises Redeemed.

The deposits in American savings banks have increased from \$1,810,507,023 in 1895 to \$2,845,691,300 in 1902. This is only one of the many forms of savings in vogue in the United States, and represents a comparatively small part of the surplus earnings of the people. The figures, however, speak eloquently of the redemption of the promise made in the first named year by the Republican party to restore prosperity.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## No Crystalline Evil.

It would be a mistake at this time, when prosperity is general, to do very much tinkering with the tariff. People are contented with conditions as they are. A few changes may be beneficial, but they are few indeed, and if these can be made without remodeling our present tariff laws, good and well, but a hodge-podge is best to let well enough alone.—Pawtucket (R.I.) Republican.

## WHO'LL RIDE THE DONKEY?



## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Girls' Body Turning Into Marble. Miss Shiga Wife and Himself While in Fear of Insanity. Prohibitionists Nominally Ticketed for Fire Bug.

Miss Dorothy Stiles, the daughter of William Stiles, a retired chemist, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, is dying at the home of her father, seven miles south of Bay City, of a disease that has baffled any physicians called in to attend her. The girl is 16, and until a few months ago was in perfect health. Her body is slowly turning into marble or a substance resembling it. The affliction first seized the girl at the shoulder blades, hips and has been slowly eating its way through the body. Her family at first believed that it was merely a stiffening of the joints that would wear away, but when one night while bathing the girl found that her heels were perfectly white and as hard as stone and called her mother's attention to the fact. The latter was thoroughly terrified. On examining the girl's body she found that both heels, the tips of her shoulder blades and her hips were similarly affected. Physicians were called in, although every effort was made to keep the matter secret, and the doctors were unable to account for the condition, which has now spread until both legs above the ankles are turned to marble. The hips of the afflicted girl have no longer the power to bend, and the power of action has been taken from the shoulders. She says she suffers from the cold and has been slowly chipped from her body and sent by her father for analysis and were pronounced pure marble. The doctors say that death must ensue within a few months at the latest.

## Crime of an Insane Man.

Rather than permit her to suffer the opprobrium of being the widow of a man who committed suicide to escape insanity, S. S. Sower of Ithaca murdered his wife with an axe as she lay asleep. It is supposed he calmly sat down and wrote a letter to his son Ellis, described his mental condition, then went to his barn and hanged himself to a rafter. His body was found swinging above the heads of his horses. Sower was a farmer who had lived in that town only a few months. For ten years he had grieved over the death of his daughter and at times he was despondent. A few weeks ago Sower visited a physician and explained that he was sick. The doctor told him that he was slowly but surely becoming insane. In time he must certainly become an inmate of an asylum. Sower pondered over the doctor's words and decided that he would kill himself. But he shuddered at the disgrace the act might bring on his wife. So, according to his letter, he decided to kill her, being firm in the belief that divine law would not hold him accountable for the taking of two lives.

## Prohibition Ticket Is Named.

The Prohibition Ticket convention at Detroit nominated the following ticket: For Governor—Walter S. Westerman of Adrian.

For Lieutenant Governor—W. A. Hart of Caro.

For Secretary of State—Dr. A. M. Lowther of Detroit.

For State Treasurer—Manley M. Chase of Prairieville.

For Auditor General—A. B. Armstrong of Lansing.

For Attorney General—W. H. G. Fox of Mount Clemens.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. G. Ward of Hillsdale.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—George N. Roeloffs of Grand Rapids.

For Member at Large of Education—George Laubach of Milan.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Judge Noah W. Cheever of Ann Arbor.

## A Juvenile Fire Bug.

Oscar Abrams, 10 years old, a call boy on the Northwestern Railroad, confessed to setting fire to the Hager Lumber Company's warehouse and Thomas Holy & Co.'s warehouse at Ironwood, and to starting other small fires. He admitted opening the turntable and running two engines into the pit, also to opening switches on the main line, causing freight accidents. The confession was secured by Northwestern Railway detectives. Abrams' crimes have been going on nearly a year. He is known as a tough lad and escaped going to the reform school owing to his age, for starting a fire about five years ago. His only excuse is that he wanted to cause a little excitement.

## All Over the State.

Holly will soon be lighted by thirty-four lights.

Work has begun on the construction of Menominee's \$35,000 opera house.

The peppermint business in Muskegon and northern Kent counties is taking on a big boom.

The Poe and Roehling were each slightly damaged by collision while making a landing at South St. Marie.

The Cambria State of Pennsylvania has purchased the Republic iron mines, paying over \$1,000,000.

The Grand River Valley Association of the G. A. R. will hold a week's reunion in Grand Haven beginning Sept. 1.

Miner's hotel after having been closed for two years, has been sold, and the new owner will fix it up and open it soon.

Farmer Holland of South Milton mixed a barrel of corn with his potatoes, and let it out over a night. In the morning he found six of his cattle dead from eating of the poison.

Willie Tatro, a 9-year-old kid of Stevensville, tried to fire a 22-caliber cartridge in his toy pistol. Although his pistol was meant only for caps, he succeeded so well that he has the bullet in his groin and may not recover.

Frederick Smith, 13 years old and residing with his parents at Grand Rapids, fell into the West Side canal and was drowned.

Lake Linden's sewerage system has been completed at a cost of \$44,000. It is one of the most complete in the upper peninsula.

With the shipment of 40,000 feet of lumber, which took the last stick out of the concern's yard, the Kirby-Carpenter Lumber Co. recently closed its career as a manufacturer and shipper of lumber at Menominee, after just thirty years of successful operation at that point.

A new venture in farming for this State is the raising of hemp. Last year James McGill of Croswell planted five acres and as well did the experiment pay out that this year another trial is being made on a larger scale. Fifty acres were planted, and the crop is at present in prime condition.

There is quite a boom in grazing lands in Clare County. A number of families from this State have recently purchased large farms and settled there. A year ago last November one man bought eighteen acres of land for \$600, and recently he was offered \$1,700 for the same, although practically no improvements had been put on the land.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 24. EXPOSITION BY JOHN H. STATE.

Report of the Spies. Numbers 13: 26, 11:1. Memory verses, 30:23. Golden Text: "Blessed is the man that maketh the Lord his trust."—Ps. 101.

The Hebrews after a few weeks of journeying through the desert reached Kadesh-Barnea, somewhere on the southern border of the Negeb, the barren, hilly region in the extreme south of Palestine. The location of Kadesh-Barnea is still a disputed question, but the various sites are all in this region; spiny watered by oases or springs, having broad plains suitable for encampment and lying on the border of the hill country. From this point conditions were favorable for entering and conquering the land; to meet warlike tribes would have to be met and several well-armed cities besieged, entrance from the south would probably have been successful at the time the spies went out to examine the land—one from each tribe; and it was the discouraging majority report of this special committee which turned the people back from the promised land for a generation.

Num. 32:21 follows an account which states that the spies "spied out the land from the wilderness of Zin unto Rehob, to the entering in of Hamath." That is, covering the whole extent of the land, for Rehob is northwest of the Sea of Galilee and the entering in of Hamath is the spot through which the Syrians, Mesopotamians and the Syrians of Hamath on the Orontes. Verse 22, however, and the following verses, indicate that the spies did not proceed beyond Hebron, in southern Palestine, and the valley of Eschcol near by. There is probably a combination of two narratives, the one not so definite as the other, as the band of spies may have divided for more thorough investigation.

## The Condition of Canaan.

The report which the spies brought back to the waiting nation at Kadesh has been much illuminated indirectly by the discoveries of recent years. Although the famous Tell-el-Amarna letters date from a time probably 200 years previous to the exodus, these letters, written by the governors of Palestinian cities and provinces to their sovereigns, the kings of Egypt, show how high a state of civilization existed in Palestine in the fifteenth century. In the thirteenth century—the century of the exodus—this culture had not decayed, though Egyptian rule had ceased and the withdrawal of a strong central dominating power had worked some changes. The various tribes—the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Hittites and others—were all good fighters, and were constantly making trouble for Egypt or Babylonia or whoever power tried to control them.

The Babylonian language was the common official language, and must have been familiar to at least the leading men in the various nations; whether along with the language they had acquired much of the culture of Babylonia is not certain. The main fact is that the student needs to remember—and it is a fact apt to be underestimated—is that when the Hebrews came to the promised land they found settled there races superior to themselves in every way—physically, intellectually, politically, and in the social conquest of the land under Joshua and his successors was really the gradual assimilation of the invaders to the surviving remnants of the original inhabitants in language, customs, religion, quite as much as it was a conquest. This fact explains the persistence of heathenism in the religion of the Hebrews down to the exile.

The land was found to be fertile in spots—and the samples of fruits which the spies brought back must have looked wonderful. There were figs, pomegranates, year and a half of manna and quails; but most emphasis was laid on the warlike ferocity and valor of the inhabitants. The spies had probably had abundant opportunity during their hurried journey to see examples of the cruelty of these tribes; perhaps they had witnessed skirmishes or battles in some local feud; perhaps they had seen the mutilating and torturing of prisoners; perhaps they had been terribly threatened by some fierce sheik who half suspected their errand. At any rate, they roughly estimated against any conquest of the land—all except Caleb and Joshua (14:9). "If the Lord delight in us," said these two faithful ones, "then he will bring us into this land, and give it unto us. Only rebel not against the Lord, neither fear ye the people of the land; for they are bread for us." But the majority, who were like children, and stormed against their leaders. It was a melancholy sight—a nation of slaves on the borderland of freedom, crying to be taken back to the land of bondage, because a few sharp battles lay before them. There have been many such crises since.

## What They Lost.

The sequel was of vast consequences. First, it required all the persuasive intonation of Moses (humans speaking, as the story is told) to turn aside the divine wrath from the cowardly people. Then came the prediction that those who had murmured—over twenty years of age—should not enter Canaan. Then came the death of the ten cowardly spies. And finally came the overwhelming of the disobedient army which went out to battle against the Amalekites and Canaanites (14:40-45).

The lesson is plain that too great caution in meeting obstacles may turn out to be more than a mistake—it may become a sin and a calamity. This lesson needs to be taken to heart by the young convert in his early struggles. He is the young man entering upon life and fearing its dangers and discouragements, by the Christian church in its campaigns against sin. On the one side we are to beware of that rashness which goes out to war without any investigation at all, and without adequate preparation for the risks of battle; but on the other we are to shun that easy-chair strategy which shrinks from the actual labors of the march and the field, which is content to leave to others the dangerous tasks, and which is willing to postpone indefinitely the hour of final victory, having on generations to come the work which the Lord has appointed us to do.

Next Lesson—"The Brazen Serpent."—Num. 21:1-9.

## Knew His Business.

"Now here is a showpiece," said the dealer, pointing to a peculiar-looking specimen of his wares; "that is bound to become popular. It magnifies everything put in it to double its natural size."

"Can't use it in my business," replied the prospective customer. "What I want is a case that will seemingly reduce the actual size of its contents fully one-half."

"What is your line?" asked the dealer.

"My specialty is ladies' shoes," replied the other, with a half-suppressed grin.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican Ticket.

#### STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw.  
For Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Maitland, of Marquette.  
For Secretary of State—Fred M. Warner, of Farmington.  
For State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy, of Grand Rapids.  
For Auditor General—Perry F. Powers, of Cadillac.  
For Attorney General—Charles A. Blair, of Jackson.  
For Commissioner of State Land Office—Edwin A. Wilkey, of Paw Paw.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos A. Fall, of Albion.  
For Members State Board of Education—Patrick H. Keely, Detroit; L. L. Wright, Ironwood.

For Congress 10th Dist.—George A. Loud, of Iosco.  
For State Senator, 28th Dist.—Alfred J. Doherty, of Clare.

### Republican Representative Convention.

The Presque Isle District Representative Convention will be held in the Court House, in the village of Gaylord, on Friday, the 8th day of October, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Representative from said district, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The several counties in the district will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Crawford, 2 Montmorency, 2  
Presque Isle, 4 Oscoda, 2  
Ontonagon, 3, Total, 13

Gaylord, Mich., Aug. 10, '02.  
FRANK BULL,  
W. L. TOWNSEND, CH. LEG. COM.  
Secretary.

Our exports exceed our imports by more than a million dollars per day. In industrial activity we lead the world.

No feature of the Republican prosperity has been more remarkable than the commercial development of the South. The current census will show, that during the last decade 60 per cent of our cotton exports have come from the southern states.

Anthracite and Petroleum Trusts flourish with never a cent of protection, and democratic politicians continue to flourish their argument to "repeal the tariff and smash the trusts."

The Democrats are foolishly thinking that they can make Tariff Reform an issue in the next campaign. Do they imagine that people have forgotten the blighting effects of the Wilson law, which was enacted in 1894?—Cleveland Leader.

Col. Loud, Republican nominee for Congress from this district, is strengthening the good impression already made by his course before and after the convention, and talks of his congressional course with a common sense grasp of public affairs that ensures good judgment in his future work as a legislator. The business interests of this important district demand business experience and breadth in their consideration, and these qualities the Republican nominee has in eminent degree. His majority in the district and in May County should be large and decisive.—Bay City Tribune.

It has recently transpired that Cuba has already made an appeal to Great Britain for a reciprocal arrangement similar to that refused her by this country. Captain T. L. Huston of the engineer corps, who was recently in Washington, is authority for the statement. He further says that Great Britain refused to enter into such an agreement, because of possible complications with this country. Of course, under the Platt Amendment this country could veto such a treaty, but it is a question if Congress would do so after itself refusing reciprocity to the infant republic. It is still possible that Cuba may, after raising her tariff to all countries, enter into some arrangement with some European country, Germany for instance, by which that country will be given an advantage over Americans in the Cuban market.

There is much gossip in Washington to the effect that the President will call the Senate in extra

session to ratify the treaty now being negotiated by Senator Gonzalez, the Cuban Minister, and the officials of the state department. It is still too early to speak authoritatively on the subject, although it is known that President Roosevelt regards the condition of affairs in Cuba as deplorable, and the negotiation of the proposed loan of \$25,000,000 as ill advised. On the other hand he holds that the accomplishment of mutual tariff concessions between Cuba and the United States would restore Cuban prosperity and make for the mutual welfare of the two countries. Although it is not true that during the time the Cuban bill was under consideration in Congress, Mr. Roosevelt stated, as a threat, that he would call an extra session in the event that Congress adjourned without action on the measure, it is true he frequently stated to his friends that he feared a condition of affairs would result from failure to act on the bill which would necessitate such an extra session. It is also true that only recently the President said to a government official he would gladly risk his chances of a renomination if by so doing he could secure justice for Cuba. What his action in the present instance will be, however, will doubtless depend largely on the sentiment which he finds to exist with the voters, when he goes among them this fall.

A campaign for Free-Trade this year will complete the mischief which the free silver folly began, and drive the last merchants, manufacturers and bankers out of the democratic organization. There are few—very few—of these men now in the northern states who call themselves democrats or even infrequently vote the democratic ticket. In the South, where the habit of years is stronger, many men of business still cling to the Democracy. But in personal conviction they are not free silver men; they are gold men. They are not Free-Traders; they are Protectionists. In other words, they are all, save in mere habit, Republicans. They want no tariff-smashing. They are prosperous, and they desire to remain so. An anti-tariff campaign by the Democracy will cause a "rock rooted" revolution if anything will. They are getting very tired of Democracy anyhow, and they are becoming more and more enthusiastic for Roosevelt.—Rock Island Argus.

### Forestry Commission should proceed with Caution.

After the American Forestry association has been entertained by the Michigan Forestry Commission at Lansing, Aug. 25th and 26th, the visitors will be taken on a trip through the proposed forest reserves in Roscommon and Crawford counties. When the proposal to make a large forest reservation or preserve was first broached in Michigan the embryonic plan was subtly developed so that land in the two counties mentioned should be chosen. There is no objection to forestry reserves or to any real effort or serious plan to replace the forests which have been so ruthlessly destroyed, but there is great objection to the making of a reserve in the heart of a district where there already are many prosperous farmers and where the cultivated acreage is increasing rapidly. The chief objection to the plan proposed for operations in Roscommon and Crawford counties comes, of course, from the farmers there who have no desire to be isolated, cut off from their neighbors they have and from the prospect of more by having large sections of land reserved and set aside for forestry experiments.

It is more than probable that the Forestry Commission has permitted itself to be "gulled into the belief that the land in those counties is in really pine barrens. If they have been so deluded it would be well for them to look over the ground, gather a few statistics and note the increase in farm acreage which has been made in these long wooded counties in the past five years. They will find that there is a great deal of good land and that the sturdy agriculturists have already produced crops there that bespeak a prosperous future for the district. They will find that these farmers have given closer study and greater attention to the character and producing powers of the land than anyone in Lansing or any of the owners of the stump land who have forfeited their property for non-payment of taxes. They will find that these farmers believe in the restoration of the forests and that many of them have set aside portions of their land for such purposes, and they will learn that these farmers believe that the forestry commission, instead of planning to experiment with large tracts, which will make the country more desolate and more inaccessible, should co-operate with the farmers, educate and stimulate them as to the manner in which trees should be cultivated and thus secure the benefits for which the commission was appointed, without harming the farmers, who are doing more to enrich and make productive that portion of the state than any forestry commission could do in half a century.—Det. Tribune.

### Republican State Judicial Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., August 1, '02.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.  
The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium in the city of Grand Rapids, on Thursday, September 25th, 1902, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a Justice of the Supreme Court, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

In accordance with the resolution of 1876 and 1900, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast therein for Governor at the last election in a Presidential year (November 1900), and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to three hundred each organized county being entitled to at least two delegates.

Under the resolutions of 1838, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each congressional district are requested to meet in district caucuses at ten o'clock a. m., on the day of the state convention, and select officers as follows, to be presented to the state convention for confirmation:

- 1.—One Vice President.
- 2.—One Assistant Secretary.
- 3.—One member of the Committee on Credentials.
- 4.—One member of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business.
- 5.—One member of the Committee on Resolutions.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

GERRITT J. DIEKEMA, Chairman.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.

### ASTONISHED THE EDITOR.

Editor S. A. Brown, of Bennington, N. Y., was once immensely surprised, "Through long suffering from Dyspepsia," he writes, my wife was greatly run down. She had no vigor or strength, and suffered great distress from indigestion. I tried Electric Bitters which helped her at once, and after using four bottles, she is entirely well and can eat anything. It is a grand tonic, and its gentle laxative qualities are splendid for torpid liver." For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver troubles, it's a positive guaranteed cure. Only 50 c at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Every business man in town ought to keep a display advertisement, even if a small one, in his home paper. The paper is expected to show what lines of business are carried on in the town, and those not shown are not "counted in" by outside people, who read the paper.—Exchange.

### Their Secret is Out.

All Sadeville, Ky., was curious to learn the cause of the vast improvement in the health of Mrs. S. P. Whitaker, who had for a long time endured untold suffering from a chronic bronchial trouble. "It's all due to Dr. King's New Discovery," writes her husband. "It completely cured her and also cured our little granddaughter of a severe attack of Whooping Cough." It positively cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough. It is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by L. Fournier, who guarantees satisfaction or refunds money. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottles free.

The adjutant-general of the Michigan G. A. R. reports 331 posts in existence in the State, a net loss of 7, during the six months. The order now has a membership of 14,052, a net loss of 354. Of this number 216 died. It is announced that the headquarters train to the National Encampment will leave Grand Rapids Oct. 3d, at ten o'clock, and Detroit at 4 p. m. of the same day. The following Sunday will be spent at Gettysburg, the train reaching Washington Monday morning, Oct. 5th.

### To Save Her Child.

From frightful disfigurement, Mrs. Nannie Gallager, of La Grange, Ga., applied Buckner's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. Infallible for cuts, boils, Ulcers, Carbuncles and Felons, sores, bruises skin diseases and piles, cured by its use. 25 cents. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier.

The editor cannot always call at your home to inquire if there is any news. If you know of any head it can't be got. We are just as anxious to mention your company of visitors as to mention those of your neighbors, but some times your neighbors give us more assistance in securing the facts. Hand in your news items.

### What A Tale It Tells.

If that mirror of yours shows a wretched, sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches on the skin, it's liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills are infallible for jaundice, biliousness, malaria, fever and all liver and stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

Brain-Food Bonanza.  
Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrition is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedy at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

County of Crawford, ss.  
At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 11th day of August, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Patterson, (deceased.)

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Mabel C. Patterson, Executor of said Estate, stating that she is now ready, and prepared to render her final account of her administration, and prays that the time and place may be assigned for the examination of her final account with said Estate, and that notice be given to all parties interested to appear at said hearing.

THURSDAY IS ORDERED, That Monday, the 24th day of Sept., A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Joseph Patterson, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any, there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the genuineness of said petition, and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,

Aug. 14, 1902 Judge of Probate.

### Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty eighth day of March, A. D. 1894, executed by Nina M. Vallad to William Smith, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Crawford in Liber B of mortgages on page 190 on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1894 at 10 o'clock A. M., and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said William Smith to Reuben P. Forbes, by assignment dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said County of Crawford, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said County of Crawford, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1896, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Liber F of mortgages on page 447, and whereas said mortgage has also been assigned by the said Reuben P. Forbes to John Rasmussen, by assignment bearing date the 12th day of December, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said County of Crawford, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1896, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Liber F of mortgages on page 451, and the same is now owned by him, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of four hundred and eighty one dollars and forty four cents of principal interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no sum of preceding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Grayling Village, in said County of Crawford, that being the place of holding the circuit court within said Crawford County, on the 21st day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described as follows, to-wit: The Southeast one-fourth (1/4) of the Southeast one-fourth (1/4) of section twenty seven (27) in town twenty eight (28) north of Range three (3) West. Dated August 14th 1902.

JOHN RASMUSSEN,

Assignee.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

Attorney.

### Notice of Attachment.

State of Michigan—The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.

Melvin A. Bates, Plaintiff, vs. Richard J. Conine, Defendant.  
Thompson Harrison and Fred Harrison, partners under the firm name of Bates & Co., vs. Henry Ziers, Defendant.

To whom it may concern:—

TAKE NOTICE, that a writ of attachment was issued in said cause, from said Court, on June 10th, 1902, at the suit of said plaintiffs, and against said defendant, for the sum of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars and Eighty-seven cents, and that said writ was made returnable June 19th, 1902.

Dated July 9th, 1902.

O. PALMER,

Attorney for Plaintiffs.

### DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA

Made only by Madison Tea

Company, Madison, Wis. It

keeps you well. See the

mark cut on each package.

Price, 35 cents. Never sold

at a lower price.

Ask your druggist.

INCORPORATED IN U. S. A.

MADE IN U. S. A.

MADE IN U. S. A.

MADE IN U. S. A.

MADE IN U. S. A.

GO TO  
SALLING, HANSON & CO.  
The leading Dealers in  
**Dry Goods,**  
—AND—  
**Furnishing Goods**  
**Shoes,**  
**FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,**  
**Hardware,**  
**Tinware, Glassware,**  
**Crockery,**  
**Hay, Grain, Feed**  
—AND—  
**Building Material.**  
**Farmers, call,**  
and get prices before disposing  
of your products, and profit thereby  
**We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint,**  
**the peer of all others.**

**Salling, Hanson & Company,**  
—DEALERS IN—  
**Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.**

Owing to the bad  
**Backward Season**  
We are overloaded in some  
**Lines of Goods,**  
and we have decided to unload by making prices that  
will surely sell them very quick.  
We never resort to the old fad of marking goods  
up before marking them down, therefore when we say  
a reduction in prices, it means a great saving to you.  
A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Buy your goods of  
us, and save the dollar.

**KRAMER BRO'S.**  
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,  
Strictly One Price.  
The Corner Store. **GRAYLING, Mich.**

**ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?**  
ALL CASES OF  
**DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING**  
**ARE NOW CURABLE**  
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.  
**HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.**  
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:  
"I am entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment. I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion."  
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.  
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.  
I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain  
Very truly yours,  
F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

**TO OUR READERS.**  
Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.  
**The Crawford Ayalanche.**  
—AND—  
**The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.**  
**BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.65.**  
Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Ayalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign  
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Send model, sketch or photo of invention for  
report on patentability. For free book, write  
to Sec'y of Com. of Patents and  
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ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine  
this paper, or obtain estimates  
on advertising space within Chicago, will find it on file at  
45 to 42 Randolph St.  
The Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS,**

**Black Smithing**  
—AND—  
**Wood Work!**  
The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.  
**HORSE SHOEING**  
will be given special attention and done scientifically.  
**Reapers and Mowers.**  
I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of reapers and mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the 1902 improvements before contracting for machines.  
Prices right for work or stock.  
mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

**MARLIN**  
INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have Special Smokeless Sticks of Carls. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.  
**THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.**  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. We send free our "Little Book on Patents" and "How to Secure Them." We also receive special notice, without charge, in the  
**Scientific American.**  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Current year: four months \$1. Sold by newsdealers. **MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

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**THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"**  
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The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year.  
Write for free specimen copy. Address  
**THE BLADE,**  
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**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**  
"The Niagara Falls Route."  
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.  
Lv. Grayling. Arr. at Mackinaw  
Mackinaw Express, 4:15 P. M. 6:50 P. M.  
Marquette Exp. 4:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.  
Way Freight, 9:30 A. M. 6:00 A. M.  
Accommodation, 12:00 A. M. 3:40 P. M.  
GOING SOUTH.  
Arr. at Bay-City  
Detroit Express, 2:10 P. M. 5:15 P. M.  
N. Y. Express, 1:30 A. M. 5:10 A. M.  
Accommodation, 1:40 A. M. 5:50 A. M.  
LEWIS & BRANCH  
Accommodation, 6:00 A. M. Ret'g, 1:45 P. M.  
A. W. CAMPBELL, C. W. RUGGLES,  
Local Agent.

**Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.**  
Time Table No. 3.  
Trains run by Nickel-Plate Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.  
Frederic  
Accommodation  
Mixed  
P. M.  
4:40 Dep. Frederic Arr. 12:00  
Ausable River  
Muirhead  
4:57 Dep. Deward 11:48  
5:10 Dep. Manistee River 11:35  
5:20 Dep. Blue Lake Jct. 11:23  
Crooked Lake  
Blue Lake  
Squaw Lake  
Mancelona Road 11:19  
Lake Harold 11:10  
5:50 Dep. Alba 10:54  
6:05 Dep. Green River 10:40  
6:21 Dep. Jordan River 10:34  
6:23 Dep. E. J. S. Crossing 10:16  
6:40 Arr. South Arm. Dep. 10:00  
P. M. East Jordan.  
Trains will stop where no time is shown.  
Cars where shown.



## The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1902.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

The next rally of the local Grange, will be held Oct. 9th.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats! at Kramer Bros.

Geo. L. Alexander was in Bay City, on legal business, last Saturday.

Special sale in Suits, at Kramer Bros.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Williams, on the 14th inst., a daughter.

Men's Neglige Shirts at 50c, 75c and \$1.00, at Kramer Bros' Store.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

FOR RENT—Cottage, four rooms. Enquire at this office.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

FOR RENT—Five room cottage, wood-house and stable. Enquire at this office.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church realized over \$35.00 from their chicken-pie supper, last week.

J. Kramer and Victor Berliner were in Bay City the last of the week.

With every \$2.00 purchase, or more you get a handsome, oil painted, picture for 89c.

T. Hanson and Dr. Wescott spent Saturday and Sunday in Bay City and Saginaw.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Forbes are enjoying a visit from his sister, Mrs. Northway, of Flint.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Remember the Ice Cream Social tomorrow evening, on Dr. Woodworth's lawn. Benefit of Epworth League.

Miss Anna Johnson, of Roscommon, was the guest of Miss Lottie Owens, last Sunday.

Do not forget to read L. Fournier's new advertisement, relative to school books.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

Don't fail to read the new advertisement of the Grayling Mercantile Company.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

One coal stove and two heaters, as good as new, for sale on time. W. F. Benkelman.

David Kneth was thrown from a horse last Friday evening, and suffered a fracture of the collar bone, left side.

The Crawford County Farmers' annual picnic will be held September 4th. Full announcement will be given.

Miss Irene Burton returned home last Saturday evening, from a pleasant two week's visit with friends at West Bay City.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. L. J. Osborne was called to Ann Arbor, Monday, by the serious illness of her father, Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg.

The huckleberry crop shows no sign of exhaustion yet. Raspberries are plentiful and blackberries promise another harvest.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Alton Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

F. L. Michelson having business on the shore, enjoyed the races at Tawas, and came home by way of Bay City, Saturday evening.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Sod, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Frank Crego, who has been in the berry fields of Beaver Creek for two weeks, returned to his home at Worth, last week.

Mrs. R. S. Babbitt came home last Friday, looking as though she had enjoyed the summer. Archie drove over with her, returning Saturday.

We were misinformed, last week, in regard to the conductor of the funeral of Mr. Rasmussen. It should have read by Rev. Mr. Bekker, assisted by Rev. H. Goldie. The local lodge of I. O. O. F. and Scandinavian Society attended in a body.

Mrs. J. K. Bates and her daughter, Mrs. H. Pond, took the train Saturday, for a visit with friends at Mason.

A marriage license was issued yesterday, by the County Clerk, to Mr. Samuel S. Phelps and Miss Olga Hanson. Both of Grayling.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Ostrander will attend the grand rally of Patrons of Big Rock and Atlanta Granges, at Atlanta, Montmorency county, Aug. 30th.

Mrs. N. P. Salling and Mrs. Hunt, of Anderson, Ind., left on the evening train, Tuesday, for Mackinaw Islands and other resorts on the lake shore.

J. L. Hanson, wife and son leave to-day for their intended home at Pittsburgh, Pa., after an enjoyable visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hanson.

There will be an Ice Cream Social to-morrow (Friday) evening, the 22d, on Dr. Woodworth's lawn, for the benefit of the Epworth League. All are invited.

Makes the fires of life burn with a steady glow. Renews the golden happy days of youth. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cts. Ask your Druggist.

Julius Nelson had the misfortune, last week, to be bitten on the hand by a young Shepherd Dog, which he is raising. His hand is considerably swollen and very painful.

Mr. Roderic Cameron and his bride of Houghton, Mich., came the 14th inst., for a visit with his sister, Mrs. C. O. McCullough, and some of his boyhood friends through the county.

More big oats received from the farm of E. Cobb, in Maple Forest, nearly six feet high, and the heaviest loaded with grain we ever saw. This is a "worthless country."

Last Friday evening the home of John Love, in Beaver Creek, was invaded by a large crowd, to whom the family at once willingly surrendered. It was a perfect surprise and most enjoyable.

If it wasn't popular, if it wasn't loved by the people, why do druggists say, "We have something just as good as the Madison Medicine Co's. Rocky Mountain Tea. Think it over. 35 cents. Ask your druggist."

Rev. Stephan will hold service at the M. P. Church, on the south side of the river, Aug. 23d, at 8 o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited. The co-operation of all christian people will be thankfully received.

There will be an Excursion next Sunday, August 24th., over the Detroit & Charlevoix Railroad. The finest lake and rail trip in Northern Michigan. Leaves Frederic at 7-15 a. m. Fare for the round trip from Frederic to Charlevoix, \$1.50; South Arm, \$1.00.

There is a pretty girl in an Alpine hat, A sweeter girl in a sailor brim, But the handsomest girl you'll ever see, Is the sensible girl who uses Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your Druggist.

Rose Mayo was at the Opera House last Friday evening, and gave a pleasing rendition of "Under two Flags," exhibiting more than ordinary talent, worthy of better support than is given her. Our band gave several selections, and Miss Thora Arnbornson presided at the piano, winning gratifying applause.

The Living Church quotes this from a Connecticut woman's diary, dated 1790: "We had roast pork for dinner, and Dr. S. who carved, held up a rib on his fork, and said: 'Here ladies, is what mother Eve was made of.'—'Yes,' said sister Patty, 'and it's from very much the same kind of critter.'"

The old saying that a dog that will carry a bone to your house will also carry one away, shows pretty conclusively that the author of the adage was a profound student of human nature. When a person comes to your house and spins you a yarn about the shortcomings of others, you just sit still and play deaf and dumb—that is, unless you prefer to kick the critter off the premises—for rest assured you will come in for your share of abuse sooner or later.—News, Lexington, Ky.

Recent reports show that farm property in the United States is worth \$20,000,000,000, or more than twenty times as much as the capital of the steel trust. Contrary to the general belief it also pays better dividends, and no J. P. Morgan can tie it in a hard knot with a stroke of his pen. The farmers are still in the saddle, and it is as well organized as the steel trust, could hang it up by the gills at any time. The average farmer is not as well dressed as Morgan or Schwab, but he is just as useful and twice as necessary. The plain agriculturist still holds the helm of the ship of state.—Tribune, Bay City.

### Work of the Grange.

The proposal to create a strong farmer organization in the province of Ontario, has caused the Toronto Sun to investigate the standing and the influence of the Grange in the United States and the result is a mass of information showing what the order has done for American farmers.

The creation of the Department of Agriculture, with the head of that department as a member of the cabinet of the President, was the work of the Grange, after a 12 years fight, and the assistant secretary is an ex-master of that order. The rural free mail delivery system is another thing for which the farmers of the United States have to thank the Grange. The national body maintains a legislative committee, which is frequently called into conference with congressional committees when legislation affecting agricultural interests is under review. The order checked the ship subsidy bill, secured the passage of oleomargarine bill, assisted in the passage of the interstate commerce law, and has many other achievements in national legislation to its credit.

State Master Horton, of Michigan, is quoted as saying, that the Grange is the strongest force in legislative matters in the state, one of its victories being the organization of the state tax commission, which inside of six months brought \$300,000,000 of property, heretofore exempt, within reach of the tax gatherer.

Besides securing legislation the Grange did more to harmonize the North and South after the civil war than any other organization, and the social and educational work of the order is especially prominent in Michigan, where it has hundreds of halls, where farmers and their families find improvement and recreation.—Det. Journal.

The way people take a paper and pay for it carries joy to the editor's heart, but the way some people take it and don't pay for it often makes him wonder how they can derive any pleasure from reading a paper that is not worth paying for.

The business man who gives his home office the go-by and gets cheap stationery from a travelling fakir, ought not to expect the home paper to try to boom his business.—Treat your home office right and the paper will help your business, otherwise—nit.

Perhaps you don't like some of the news you get in your paper. We do not like it all ourselves, but there are several hundreds of people who pay for the paper, and each wants a little of his kind of news, hence there must be a variety, just like a hotel bill of fare.—Ledger, Union, Nebraska.

About once a week the printer of this paper is ripped up the back for lack of business principles. O Lord, how would we live if we had any? We are glad that we do not. While we have something like \$7,000 invested in the printing business and our weekly pay roll is larger than that of any dry goods store in Fowler we manage some way to make both ends met. Not long since a merchant came to us and requested us to print some very touching resolutions about Rev. Truly, written by our dear friend, Mr. Banker Dague. The resolutions were printed. The merchant thanked us very sweetly for doing so. A month or so afterwards he wanted an extra copy of the Leader to send to Rev. Truly. It took an hour and a half to find the missing number, and the merchant was under many obligations to us for the trouble. A short time ago he came to the office just as the paper was going to press. He wanted to announce that Brother Buchanan would be here next Lord's Day to preach. A form was unlocked and the item was inserted. The paper was delayed about fifteen minutes. Again we were thanked very sweetly. Yesterday we wanted a darning needle and the merchant charged us a cent for it, and that was business. We could tell a hundred stories like that. If there was any business about us we would get mad and swear, but there is no business about us, so we don't care and rather enjoy the joke on us.—Fowler (Ind.) Leader.

Card of Thanks. Miss OLGA HANSON, and her brothers, children of the late R. H. Rasmussen, desire to express their thanks to the many friends, who exhibited to them so much sympathy and unremitting kindness in their great bereavement, and they ask for them the blessing of the God of the fatherless.

Notice of Teacher's Examination. An examination for teachers will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, August 21st and 22d, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock a. m.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Comdr. of Schools.

### Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of the P. of H. Grange, 931, held August 16th., 1902, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted:

Whereas the Great Master has called from our Grange, our worthy brother, Rasmus H. Rasmussen, we bow in humble submission to His will, having faith which is that precious alchemy, that transmits grief into joy, and makes affliction what it really is, a dispensation of mercy.—Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our worthy brother, our heartfelt sympathy, in their great affliction, and also any assistance they may require. Also be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the members of the afflicted family, and that they be published in the "Crawford Avalanche."

PERRY OSTRANDER, Com. WM. C. JOHNSON, Sec.

### List of Jurors.

The following is a list of the Jurors drawn for the Circuit Court, which convenes on the 15th day of September, 1902, viz:

BEAVER CREEK.—John Johnson, Abner Stilwell, Henry Dupage, F. B. Barber, and Frank Odell.

FREDERIC.—W. Calahan, John Hagerty, Ed. McCracken, George Collins, and Henry S. Jewell.

GRAYLING.—J. J. Niederer, Henry Stephan, Thos. Wakely, Julius Kramer and Chas. Ingerson.

MAPLE FOREST.—L. C. Huxley, Ed. Cobb, J. B. Slingland, Jno. Edmonds and John Woodburn.

SOUTH BRANCH.—Hugo Schreiber, Jr., Jno. B. Redhead, Charles Cook, and Jno. Hisecek.

### Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit Aug. 20, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.50 @ 6.50; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.40 @ 5.30; common, \$2.50 @ 4.25; canners cows, \$1.50 @ 2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.75 @ 4.50.

Milk cows, steady at \$25.00 @ 50.00; calves, active at \$4.50 @ 7.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$5.50 @ 5.75; mixed \$4.50 @ 5.25; culls \$2.00 @ 2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.70 @ 6.80; Yorkers \$6.50 @ 6.65; pigs \$6.50 @ 6.60; rough \$5.50 @ 6.00; stags, 1 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

### Repairing & Renovating

of Furniture promptly and neatly done, at my shop or your residence. Give me a trial order, and be convinced. Orders can be left at Sorenson's Furniture Store. Shop and residence on Maple Street, opposite St. E. Church, aug21-1m J. L. WATTS.

## SOMETHING NEW!

### A. KRAUS & SON

Have just received a new line of Clothing, Dry Goods and Shoes,

which they would like to have examined by the people of Grayling and vicinity.

We have a special line of Dollar Hats, in all the latest styles, which are beyond competition.

Our Men's and Boys Clothing is the best which New York tailors can put upon the market.

The wonderful success of our Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Department is entirely due to the style, variety and quality of the goods, we handle, and the remarkably low prices at which they are sold.

We are agents for the Royal Tailors Custom-made Clothing.

Respectfully  
**A. KRAUS & SON.**

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,  
One Price Store.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"  
"The Best On Wheels,"

CLIFFER PLOW, or a  
GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)  
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,  
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,  
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

### SOLDIER'S UNION.

September 10th, 11th and 12th are the dates set for the Annual Reunion of the Soldiers and Sailor's Association of Northern Michigan, and Tawas City and East Tawas, with the united support of the balance of the county propose to make it the most successful and enjoyable encampment in the history of the association. No efforts will be spared in furnishing the "old boys" with everything desired for their comfort and amusement. And if the first meeting of the association to be held on "the shore" is not a success, it will not be the fault of our citizens.

Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of a large number; and all members will be furnished with free accommodations while here. No more desirable location for the encampment can be found than on the shores of Tawas bay, and all who come are insured a good time.—Tawas Herald.

### Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschees German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanachs.

### Democratic Senatorial Convention

The Democratic convention for the 28th Senatorial district is hereby called to meet at the Court House, West Branch, Mich., Friday, Sept. 12th, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator for said district, to be voted for at the ensuing November election, and to transact such other business as may come before it. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows: Alcona, 3; Arenac, 6; Clare, 6; Crawford, 2; Gladwin, 4; Iosco, 7; Missaukee, 2; Ogemaw, 8; Oscoda, 2; Roscommon, 2.

L. J. PATTERSON, Chairman.

A. R. CANFIELD, Secretary.

### Repairing & Renovating

of Furniture promptly and neatly done, at my shop or your residence. Give me a trial order, and be convinced. Orders can be left at Sorenson's Furniture Store. Shop and residence on Maple Street, opposite St. E. Church, aug21-1m J. L. WATTS.

## The Better The Grade

### GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

INCORPORATED.

## Mammoth Sale of Boys' and Children's School Pants.

We have just received a large quantity of "Banner Brand" Knee Pants, which we guarantee not to rip. Another pair given, if they rip!

We also have a large line of Children's School Shoes, the best in town.

Our new arrivals of Youth's, Boys' and Children's School Suits will give the people of Grayling a selection that cannot be seen elsewhere.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

## The Bigger The Trade.

## A Good Thing Struck Town!



You don't have to take my word for it; at a glance you can tell that there is nothing better than a CARPEN COUCH. I will be pleased to show it to you.

J. W. SORENSON.

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Is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Ink etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

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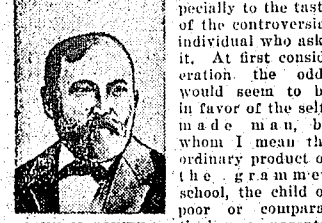


# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## "SELF-MADE" VS. "COLLEGE-BRED."

By John M. Smyth.

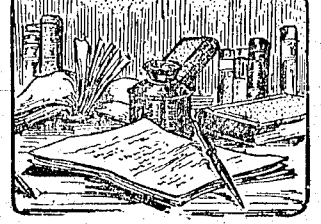
Which has the better opportunity to succeed in life—the self-made man or the college man? The question is a knotty one to answer, especially to the taste of the controversial individual who asks it. At first consideration the odds would seem to be in favor of the self-made man, by whom I mean the ordinary product of the grammar school, the child of poor or comparatively poor parents, whose education is of necessity brief and plain, and whose juvenile nose is early set to the hard grindstone of life. The self-made man has the advantage of the start. He is already well away in front, trained and practiced, and perhaps with the foundations of his fortune laid, when the college man limps vaguely into "the arena," sore with foot-ball bruises, a repository of dead languages, incumbered with a load of knowledge that he is bewildered what to do with, academic bric-a-brac, but business junk.



Another thing said to be in the self-made man's favor in the battle of life is that he starts poor, that he starts in his struggles by the sharp spur of necessity. The self-made man, as we know that typical American product, is usually the offspring of poor parents, brought up almost from the time he began to speak with the instinctive notion that he would have to do something for himself, and do it quickly, sent out into the world with his business appetite on-edge, with an anxious eye and an inquiring mind to seek and seize upon every opportunity to advance his position. The consciousness of possessing wealth, the absence of immediate need of work for money, has naturally a tendency to sap energy to destroy ambition to accumulate. Nevertheless, a business training needs money in order to use and develop it. Brains without capital count for little.

Again, the alleged business or commercial course which is given in college is, of course, as different to the real article as theory is to practice. The college teaching may be helpful in many respects, but the genuine business training is only obtainable in the store or the office. The amount of a young man will receive and utilize will depend upon his powers of application or intuition or absorption.

The fairest answer to the question of self-made versus college-bred is, it depends almost entirely on the man. A college education will not hamper anybody in the battle of life; on the contrary, it will greatly assist him if he has the grit and talent to turn it to useful account. How he can utilize it in business I cannot say; at the best, under present conditions, it is a rather dubious commodity in the market. In the business battle a knowledge of Greek,



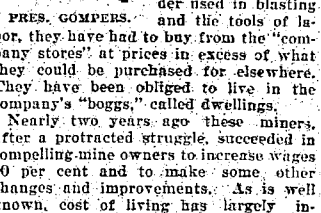
or Latin, or Euclid, or logarithms counts but little. It is a question of acumen versus matter of fact. Homer or Virgil would make but a poor factor in closing a modern business deal. The youth of early training and experience ought in my opinion to be qualified to run anything from a peanut stand to a railroad much better than the raw college product, even though the latter may be able to write a business letter in Sanscrit or make out a bill of goods in Runic cuneiform.

There is no royal or certain road to success. Chance and opportunity often arise, and there is many a so-called self-made man who is a nineteenth-century accident. But he is an exception. I believe, however, that all things else being equal, the college-bred man or the highly educated man has by far the better opportunity to succeed in life, as compared with the usual type of self-made man. If the former would do what the latter must do or has done to win, if the young man from college has the talent, courage, determination to face the battle of business, to go through all the drudgery, rough work, and general initial unpleasantness, just as the grammar school graduate does, he would speedily outclass and outpace the latter. But this the average collegian will not do, and, therefore, he is handicapped in the race. He must work from the bottom rung up if he would finally utilize his educational advantages.

## CAUSE OF THE MINERS' STRIKE.

By Samuel Gompers.

Why are 147,000 anthracite miners on strike in Pennsylvania? The question is easily answered. For more than twenty-five years the mine owners have been determined to force the miners to work in the anthracite coal districts, has constantly grown worse. In season and out they have suffered reduction in wages. Their necessities of life, including the powder used in blasting and the tools of labor, they have had to buy from the "company stores" at prices in excess of what they could be purchased for elsewhere. They have been obliged to live in the company's "barracks," called dwellings. Nearly two years ago these miners, after a protracted struggle, succeeded in compelling mine owners to increase wages 10 per cent and to make some other changes and improvements. As is well known, cost of living has largely in-



creased since. The miners feeling their condition keenly, presented to the employers the following demand: An increase in wages to 20 per cent. A ton of coal to consist of 2,240 pounds. The appointment of a man by the miners to witness the weighing of the coal.

The miners acted not only in a conciliatory spirit, but were willing to submit the case to arbitration. This the companies rejected. The questions in dispute are matters of fact, not of principle; hence there can be no good reason why the companies should reject arbitration. Two months elapsed between the formulation of the demands and the inauguration of the strike.

When it is borne in mind that the anthracite coal region is limited in the possession of hard coal, that there is always a demand for that product and, further, that these mine operators and the railroads are one and the same persons, controlling the entire output as well as the price for which coal is sold, it is not difficult to see that there is some other motive than the one advanced behind the refusal to grant the miners' reasonable requests.

## ANARCHY MUST BE STAMPED OUT.

By Hon. J. H. Brownell, M. C.

The doctrine of anarchy is like a foul plague which, being bred in unclean and impure surroundings, is liable to spread and embrace the good and pure as well as the filthy and unclean.

Born in countries which give to their people few or no political or social rights, a revolt against unlimited tyranny on the part of rulers, it does not discriminate between such governments and those in which the people themselves make and execute their laws and enjoy the fullest measure of liberty.

Its aim is not to correct the evils of government, but to destroy all government. It would not only reform abuses, but would do away with the virtues and benefits of all good government and society. It would bring social chaos upon the world and would reduce human society to a condition where "brute force" would reign supreme.

No country in the world is more seriously interested in this subject than our own, for no country has more to lose and none has less occasion for social upheaval than ours. Thus far anarchy has obtained but little foothold here; but with the almost unlimited license to speak and print which we have taught ourselves to believe is the constitutional right of every citizen, we are furnishing a fertile soil in which this deadly plant may take root and grow and bear its fruit.

Anarchy should be stamped out as we would stamp out yellow fever or the plague. It should be stamped out as we would stamp out a dangerous reptile, and no Executive need fear to enforce with stringent laws which may be passed, because he will have behind him and supporting him the practically unanimous sentiment of the country.

Discreet and judicious censure will keep a woman absolutely beautiful and young till 50. After that we must mercifully draw the veil. Our scientific mentor soberly advises plenty of open exercise, careful attention to the toilette and diet and the cultivation of amiability. A sense of humor largely helps the retention of youth, and might have saved Faust a lot of trouble had he possessed it. But unhappily, amiability and a sense of humor are wholly beyond the grasp of a large majority, on the whole, therefore, I prefer to rely on attention to personal appearance. Nowadays it is made so easy for women to make themselves attractive that there is no excuse for looking older, if, indeed, as old as one's age. The astute French philosopher counsels women to be careful about her hair; our grave scientific contemporary suggests that a lady's toilette should never be hurried. And to this sage advice may be added a third counsel, which is to cultivate a distinct style of dress.

**American Paint Consumption.** About thirty million gallons of mixed paint were sold in the United States during 1901. The greater portion of this was not used in the large cities, but in the towns and villages where structures are of wood. In no country is so much paint made as in the United States of America, and the bulk of that paint is composed of lead, zinc, and linseed oil, and only the darker shades are made of oxides of iron and other pigments. Many manufacturers use a small quantity of water in their mixtures, and when the quantity of water is not over 2 per cent, it cannot be regarded as an adulterant. The water used is usually slightly alkaline, and in the case of lime water it forms a calcium soap with linseed oil and thickens the paint, so that it never settles hard in the tin and is easily stirred.

**Precaution Is Necessary.** Men who are hunting and carry home game which they did not shoot should take warning from the fate of the man whose experience is related by the Philadelphia Press.

"There, my dear," said Mr. Walsingham, standing his gun in the corner and advancing with the easy air which the returned hunter assumes with his womankind, "there's one bird for you, anyway. Bagged him just as I was about to give up in disgust."

"O George," exclaimed Mrs. Walsingham, "how could you be so cruel? It's a dear little carrier pigeon, isn't it?"

"Carrier pigeon? Not much. It's a quail."

## OPENS HOME FOR FRIENDLESS DOGS.



"HOME" for friendless dogs has been opened in Chicago under the general tutelage of Mrs. Charles A. White, a noted canine lover of the Windy City. It is Mrs. White's belief that large numbers of persons would give a good, faithful canine a home, if such a dog could be supplied to them at a small cost. Those having dogs to dispose of, it is believed, will now bring them to the home instead of turning them adrift, or killing them, and the persons who want a dog can have their wants supplied. In this way the home will be a sort of exchange. But in addition the home will be a boarding place for valuable and pedigreed canines, whose owners when traveling cannot take them along. Fancy stalls will be at the disposal of these dogs and medical treatment will always be available. The money paid for the board and care of these doggie aristocrats will go far toward maintaining their proper and earthy "friendless" brethren, and the balance will be made up by private contributions by individuals and dog clubs.

And now that "friendless" canines are to be taken care of it is hoped that someone may have the additional charity to provide for friendless and homeless children. After all, if these dog lovers of Chicago come to think of it, children are not so very inferior to dogs. The Master said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." It is not believed that there will be much inquiry about dogs on the last day.

**SOUTH-SEA ENGLISH RAJAH.** Disaster to Sarawak Army Recalls Romance of the Kingdom. The overwhelming disaster that an unexpected spread of cholera has wrought in the army of the Rajah of Sarawak during his recent expedition against the savage head-hunters, within and in the vicinity of his domains in North Borneo, again draws attention to this little kingdom of the South Sea Islands.

The events that led to the establishing of an English monarch in Borneo were novel. In the early part of the nineteenth century, Sir James Brooke, an Englishman with a spirit of adventure, who had figured in many engagements of the Burmese war, set off on a roving tour among the islands of the Indian Archipelago. He visited Borneo and upon arrival there found the population, a mixture of pirates, Chinese and semi-savages, actively engaged in rebellion against the Sultan, Muda Hassim, who was making ineffectual attempts to subdue them. Mr. Brooke lent his assistance, and a series of terrific conflicts succeeded in crushing the insurrection. For this service he was created a Rajah and presented with a large portion of the kingdom, with Sarawak as the center. Rajah Brooke set vigorously to work reforming the people, and although obliged to contend with much opposition on the part of his subjects, finally accomplished his object to a fair degree.

The present Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, a nephew of Sir James, joined his uncle about 1897 and, upon the death of the latter, assumed the sovereignty of Sarawak. Sir Charles received a college education in England and is now in his 74th year. His kingdom and Wales. He has his own flag, his own army, numbering 500 highly-trained men, and recruited from the various tribes of natives under his rule. He also possesses a small but wholly adequate navy. Besides these he has many thousands of irregulars who may be called upon in emergencies, as in the case of the recent unlooked expedition.

## WOMAN'S DRESS REFORM.

Ohio Physician Heads a Crusade for a Simple Garb.

Dr. Clara W. Bruce, of Cincinnati, O., has set out to reform woman's taste in the matter of gowns. If she succeeds, the dress reform movement will be a reality. Dr. Bruce, without trimmings, has many women tell me they pay more for the trimmings of their dresses than for the dresses themselves. Then when we adopt a gown we will stick to that style and will stop the foolish practice of throwing away good clothes because they happen to be a little out of fashion.

"In fact, we propose to make our plain, simple gowns fashionable. We are forming a league and will have

## FATHER OF THE STEEL TRUST.

John W. Gates' Rise from a Salesman to a Millionaire.

The father of the steel trust after all is not J. Pierpont Morgan but John W. Gates. So the latter declares in a recent interview. He says that he not only conceived the gigantic project, but laid down the plans which Morgan carried out.

Incidentally Gates told the story of how he rose from a traveling salesman to be a millionaire and one of the greatest financial powers in America. He first started selling barbed wire at a salary of \$100 a month. Soon he concluded that there was more money in the manufacture of barbed wire than there was in selling it and with Alfred Clifford he embarked in manufacture for himself. The business was small at first, the capital being less than \$8,000, but it increased and soon an incorporated concern was started under the name of J. W. Gates & Co. Into this concern each of eight men put \$25,000, making a total working capital of \$200,000. The profits for the first year were \$100,000. Gates bought out his partners and with Clifford and another stockholder incorporated the Southern Wire Company, capital \$500,000. The profits for a year in this were \$188,000.

"Then we concluded," says Mr. Gates, "to build a mill near Pittsburgh, and selected Rankin as a site. In 1884 we began the erection of what is now known as the Braddock Mill. We started in to build a mill that would cost us \$110,000. We concluded that we would incorporate for \$100,000 and borrow the \$10,000. Before we had completed the mill \$250,000 had been expended, and we were obliged to borrow \$150,000.

"We began operations in the mill early in 1886, and I went abroad for the purpose of buying steel, it being unobtainable in the United States—I mean steel billets. I purchased about 50,000 tons of steel in Great Britain for shipment via Baltimore to the Rankin mill.

"I had great difficulty in obtaining a bankers' credit to satisfy the European makers. Finally I called upon Mr. Morgan, and he very cheerfully gave us credit for \$600,000 sterling, which was more money than we were worth.

"Owing to our exceedingly large purchase in Europe the price of steel advanced \$5 to \$10 a ton, which meant a profit to us of from \$250,000 to \$500,000. I sold 10,000 tons of the steel to the Carnegie Company without touching it, simply delivering the shipping documents to them, and thereby made the steel we worked up into rods and wire.

"Our profits in the manufacture of wire in 1885 were very small, caused largely by the Grant-Ward panic. The year 1886 was fairly good. In 1887 we realized the profits of the steel purchased in Europe in 1886, together with the steel sold to the Carnegie-Phipps Company.

"In 1887 we increased the capital stock of the Braddock Wire Company from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and paid a cash dividend of \$100,000—making a 300 per cent dividend as the result of work during 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887."

Mr. Gates is now well launched on his career. In 1892 the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company was formed, with an actual paid in capital of \$4,000,000. For three years Mr. Gates managed the company, the earnings of which were \$1,100,000 a year. In 1895 Mr. Gates was elected president of the Illinois Steel Company, of which he owned 27,000 shares. Later the American Steel and Wire Company, with a capitalization of \$800,000, was formed. Then came the billion dollar steel trust, which swallowed all the Gates interests as well as those of Carnegie and other iron masters.



## STEAR NO SENSE

"Have you succeeded in locating the blame for this Dreyfus affair?" asked the friend. "Locating the blame?" echoed the worried French official; "why, that isn't the object. We've been trying to dislocate it!"—Washington Star.

Chapleigh (breaking the news): "Your daughter and I have been married." The father: "Well, don't blame that on me. If you have any grievance at all it's against the minister who tied the knot."—Philadelphia North American.

"Don't you think you're making a rather broad statement when you say every pessimist is necessarily a married man?" "But I didn't say that." "Oh, didn't you? I thought you did." "No; I said every married man is necessarily a pessimist."—Philadelphia Press.

"I would like to know," said the gruff old father to the young man who had been calling with considerable frequency, "whether you are going to marry my daughter?" "So would I," answered the diffident young man. "Would you mind asking her?"—Chicago Evening Post.

Miss Antiqua: "No, I'm not going to Mrs. Whitehair's reception. Miss Budd—Why not?" "Oh, she always talks about old times, and that makes me tired; I don't see how you can stand her." "But, my dear, her subject is new to most of us, you know."—New York Weekly.

A man who had been one of the passengers on a shipwrecked vessel was rescued almost by a miracle. On arriving at a place from which he could send a telegraphic message he forwarded the following dispatch to his brother: "I am saved. Try to break it to my wife."—Youth's Companion.

"Something must be done with those boys of mine at college," exclaimed a staid old citizen; "they're wilder than March hares and in hot water all the time." "Oh, well, they're young yet, and you must make allowances." "Make allowances, man? That's what's keeping me poor."—Detroit Free-Press.

Admiral: "Have the warrant officers put on dress-suits, clean shirts, white neckties, patent leather boots and kid gloves, and are their opera hats on straight?" Sailor: "Aye, aye, yer honor!" Admiral: "Then let them open fire upon the enemy; I am going ashore to a society reception."—Town Topics.

Fuddy: "Remarkable cure, that of Mrs. Blank." Duddy: "Haven't heard about it. What was it?" Fuddy: "She has recovered her voice. You know, she hasn't been able to speak for three years. They induced her to join in a game of whist, and she was talking before she knew it."—Boston Transcript.

Insomnia: Professor: "Tell me to what class of maladies insomnia belongs." Student: "Why, er, it's a contagious disease." Professor: "I never heard of it so described. Where did you learn this?" Student: "From experience, sir. Whenever my neighbor's dog can't sleep I'm just as wakeful as he is."—Tit-Bits.

A Proud Record. I see that one of the newly appointed patrolmen made an arrest within twenty minutes after he assumed his duties," said the observant citizen to the experienced policeman. "That's nothing," smiled the latter; "I went to sleep while my commission was being handed to me."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Waldo (of Boston): I have a letter from your Uncle James, Penelope, who wants us to spend the summer on his farm. Penelope (dubiously):—Is there any society in the neighborhood? Mrs. Waldo:—I've heard him speak of the Holsteins and Guernseys. I presume they are pleasant people.—Boston Christian Register.

"I suppose there is a great deal of jealousy among your generals?" "A great deal," answered the Filipino chief, gloomily; "we have an army scandal at hand. The man who claims to hold the record for long-distance retreats is accused of violating the rules of war by concealing and using a piece of sausage."—Washington Star.

Eminent Statesman: "Put these memoranda into the form of an interview and send it to all the papers. If it is well received, I will interview myself again, and say that I am glad to see the public agrees with me." Private Secretary: "But suppose it is not well received?" Eminent statesman: "Then I will say that I haven't seen a reporter for six months."—Boston Transcript.

"What," said the ordinary person, "is \$800 for that little bit of porcelain?" "Why, it isn't as big as a man's hand." "It commands that price," said the dealer, "on account of its history. It has a story that covers four sheets of parchment and every word the truth." "Well," said the ordinary person, "all I have to say is that there seems to be more truth than pottery."—Indianaapolis Press.

I have watched several storekeepers, closing up at night recently, and have always wondered why they leave their cash registers open. I asked one the other night, and he explained that it was for the accommodation of burglars. "Why then?" I asked. "Because they will find them \$200 a piece, and I can find out what's in it," answered my informant. "That's a recommendation of the company,"—Boston Post.

The Males in the Majority. In all but eleven of the fifty-two States and Territories the male outnumbered the female population. These eleven States are along the Atlantic seaboard. California contains the greatest excess of men, the recorded number being 176,000; Minnesota comes second, with 115,588; Texas third, with 109,000, and Pennsylvania fourth, with 104,667.

A curious thing about the Trusts is that every man is willing to go in, or failing in this, is willing to denounce them as thieves.

## HISTORIC STONY POINT.

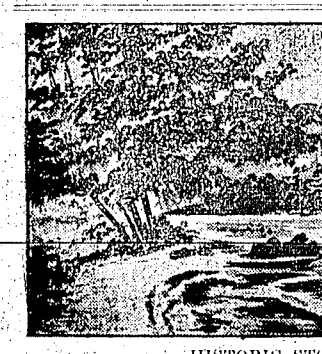
Mad Anthony Wayne Captured the Fort from the British.

One of the most brilliant engagements of the revolutionary war was the capture by Mad Anthony Wayne of Stony Point, on the Hudson, the 123d anniversary of which was observed by the dedication of the battlefield as a State park, and was made noteworthy by the attendance of Governor Odell and many State officials.

The park has been created by the patriotic labors of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, and is now under care of the society.

Stony Point is a small, rocky promontory on the west bank of the Hudson, at the entrance to the Highlands and opposite Verplanck's Point. At both these places during the revolution the American constructed forts. The place was a most important one, commanding the line of communication between New England and the other colonies. It was the key to the Highlands.

Early in the summer of 1779, Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander at New York, sent an expedition up



HISTORIC STONY POINT, N. Y.

the Hudson to capture the forts. The expedition was successful. Stony Point, all the fortifications of which were not quite completed, was abandoned by the Americans, and Verplanck's Point was taken. Emboldened by his success, Clinton sent out other expeditions. One of these, commanded by General Tryon, and consisting of 2,500 men, was sent to plunder the coast of Long Island Sound. Tryon plundered New Haven, burned Fairfield and Norwalk and committed other outrages at Sag Harbor, on Long Island. In the course of a few days the unsparing wretch burned 250 dwelling houses, five churches and 125 barns and stores. Many of the inhabitants were cruelly murdered and a number of women were subjected to insupportable indignities.

The outrages greatly inflamed the Americans and stirred them to greater activities. The loss of Stony Point was one keenly felt and it was resolved to recapture the place, now greatly strengthened, at any hazard. The undertaking was a desperate one, as the fort could only be taken by sur-

## A SECRET OF YOUTH.

Careful Attention to Personal Appearance Will Work Wonders.

A scientific contemporary has been discussing why women, as they advance in years, grow plainer than men, and why marriage so frequently destroys their good looks, says the Lady's Pictorial. With this very question Max O'Rell also deals in his latest book, and it encourages the hope that a woman may retain her youthful appearance longer, and thus gain another point giving her further equality with man, to find that both the scientific and philosophic writers agree on the point that careful attention to the personal appearance and the temper may do much to preserve youth and beauty. Max O'Rell bluntly says that







